The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.--Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1887. No. 61

Another Liberal Candidate
ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

A. GILMORE
IS THE MOST
LIBERAL DEALER

In the Province, and in consequence takes his position at the head of the list while his prices still remain at the bottom.

COMPETITION.

It's our prices that turn them upside down.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET.

New Scotch Tweed Suitings,
JUST ARRIVED
AT
LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1869. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day.
j ly13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,
FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The Home for a Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fire-proof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no16 ly

THE GORDON HOTEL,
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson st., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WM. McKEON & SON, Prop'rs.
American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
JOHN BURRYMAN, Propr.
Board and Lodging, per week.....$5.50 and $6.
Board, per week.....$4.50
Beds, per night.....25cts
The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria. sep18

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

L'ILAND HOUSE,
VANCOUVER.
New and complete in all appointments. Free bus to and from Trains and Steamers.
feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's,
Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B. C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fire-proof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.
The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. Polite and attentive servants.
mar18 EMMA GOLD, PROPRIETRESS.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day.
jan12 3m JOHN RANKIN, Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sept4 1y J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT,
F. DAVIS, Proprietor,
Yates street, bet. Government and Broad st cors.
Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 25 cents upwards. oct18

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets.
C mar2 12m R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
sep 1-1y WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Persons, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—first insertion 25 cents, and each subsequent insertion 10 cents; and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $5 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Situation wanted by a young man in any kind of business; speaks English, French and German; five years' experience in England. Address A. B., THE TIMES. mar19 3t

WANTED.—A stroner boy wanted at the B. C. Shirt Factory, Langley street. mar17 3t

WANTED—A servant girl to do general house work. Apply to Mrs. Erb, Douglas street. mar16-6t

WANTED.—In a small family, a young girl accustomed to the care of children. Comfortable home and good wages to suitable party. Address "X. X." THE TIMES office. feb28

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. no 28

LOST.

LOST.—A double-barrel SHOTGUN—made by Joseph Annear. Lost between Richmond Road and Yates street, down to Vancouver and View street to Blanchard. A reward of $5 will be given by leaving at Gowen's Brewery. mr18tf

TO RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET on the sunny side of Blanchard street. Terms moderate. Apply at this office. mar17 6t

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT in a very desirable locality. Address "Cottage," THE TIMES office. mar14 1w

FOR RENT.—Two front rooms on the sunny side of the Street over the late Queens hotel, Yates Street, suitable for office or dental rooms. Apply to A. Green & Son Yates street feb 11

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Denny's, near Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in side at head of stairs. One Room on ground floor, 18x18 in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street; suitable for sample or work room. Apply at jan24 tf WM. DENNY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—One hundred and sixty acres land in Cowichan District, fifty acres open and well ditched, balance timbered. Also, one Dump Cart and one heavy Wagon, both in good order. Apply at TIMES office. mar1 1m

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 100 acres in South Saanich, 15 acres of which are under cultivation; buildings ordinary. The Saanich road runs through it. In ten miles from the city. Also, a team of Draught Horses, Harness and Waggon; a Boat, with sails and rigging complete. All at a great bargain. Apply to J. R. McKenzie, Esquimalt Road, or Victoria P.O. feb8

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with pay ing trade centrally situated, within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

BOARD AND LODGING.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING.—MRS. Wm. Tierney having removed to that commodious residence on Cormorant street, next door above Douglas, which she has fitted up and furnished regardless of expense, will be pleased to accommodate a limited number of guests with board and rooms. Charges moderate. Apply on the premises for further particulars. mar17 1m

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address
ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager,
jan 12-DAW St. Albans, P. Q.

MARINE.

The schooner Anna Beck, Captain Warren, returned from the west coast on Thursday night. She failed to capture any seals, and the luck of all the sealers thus far has been very bad.

The Norwegian bark Dr. Metzer, Capt. M. W. Engelstad, arrived in Esquimalt yesterday morning, 72 days from Auckland. The bark comes seeking.

The Sardonyx will leave Spratt's wharf at 7 o'clock in the morning and the outer wharf during the afternoon for Fort Simpson and way ports.

The bark General Butler and the ship Edward O'Brien, inward bound, collided opposite Dungeness yesterday morning, slightly damaging both vessels. At 9 o'clock last evening neither of the vessels had arrived at Port Townsend.

The ships Glory of the Seas, 2009 tons and the John A. Briggs, 2033 tons, have been chartered by R. Dunsmuir & Sons to load coal at Departure Bay for San Francisco.

An Escapade.

At the police court this morning, Robert Golding, a tailor, was the only prisoner in the dock. The charge against him is a serious one—housebreaking. Golding last night visited a house in James Bay, where Mrs. Captain Swanson resides, and knocking on the door and failing to get an answer, broke in through the window. He was accordingly arrested by Officer Robb and the case was to-day remanded until Monday.

THE MODERN WARSHIP

Essential Requirements of Modern Men-of-War Discussed.

Great Speed Absolutely Necessary--Cannon the Chief Factor.

On the 22d January, Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, before a large audience in the Mansion House, London, delivered a lecture on the "Modern War Ships." The hall was crowded, many of the most eminent shipconstructors of Great Britain being among the audience. The Chairman, Lord Charles Beresford, at the conclusion of Mr. White's lecture made a rattling speech, much less reserved than the lecture, and contained several points of great importance. Mr. White reviewed the history of

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION,

showing that progress is now so rapid that some British men-of-war become obsolete and useless before they are ready for commission, whereas between 1599 and 1859 progress was so slow that the Royal William, built in 1670, was in active service until 1813. Comparing, also, cannon, he showed that the Great Harry, built in 1512, carried 120 guns, the largest being 32-pounders, against the Victoria, built in 1859, with 121 guns, the largest being 68-pounders. During the last thirty years a jump had been made from 68-pounders to 120-ton cannon. He laid great stress on the fact that the contest between armor and cannon now was more favorable to cannon than at any period since the first ironclad was built. He also brought out the value of light, quick-firing cannon, and stated broadly the opinion that cannon were the chief factors in the construction of modern war ships. With regard to torpedo boats, he did not think the days of large, costly cruisers were ended. Life on board these small torpedo boats was almost unendurable. Few commanders or men were able to live entirely, as one friend of his did, when at sea in a torpedo boat, on sherry and eggs. He urged that all war ships should contain

GUNS, RAMS, AND TORPEDOES,

and should not be built with only one means of offense. As regards speed, he said the Naniwakan, nineteen knots, was the speediest cruiser yet launched, but it was likely soon to be surpassed. He stated that all naval experts agreed that high speed was of primary importance. All classes of war vessels, even the great ironclads, must now have high speed or be placed at a fatal disadvantage compared with cruisers or torpedoes. He placed the standard of speed of armorclads at from sixteen to eighteen knots, cruisers from eighteen to twenty, and torpedo craft from nineteen to twenty-five. He thought sail power on fast vessels of little use. Rigging was now being removed from several British men-of-war, and no other full-rigged vessels would be built except for small craft on the China station or African coast. He urged strongly an ample appropriation to enable ships to be completed at the shortest period after they were begun; also the construction of swift protected cruisers and of torpedo craft, even England's great ship-building resources would be of no use whatever in an age when war was decided by a short, sharp struggle, began without warning. He thought armed merchant vessels of value, but not to be treated as substitutes for regular war ships.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD

followed. He differed with Mr. White in many points. He thought the power of guns was overrated. The Shah's guns would, for instance, have penetrated the Peruvian ram Huascar five times out of seventy shots if the conditions had been the same as at target trials. As a matter of fact not one of the Shah's seventy shots penetrated the Huascar. He strongly urged the use of many small guns in addition to large ones, partly because, as a necessity, the frequent firing of the latter discouraged the crew. He advocated belted cruisers as opposed to the citadel construction of the Inflexible type. He would not dare to ram a belted cruiser with the Inflexible, because he thought the bow of the Inflexible would collapse without harming the enemy. Then the Inflexible's citadel would probably turn turtle. He believed no more large armorclads ought to be built, but that England must build them if any nation did. He praised

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL AUBE

for his policy in building small, fast cruisers able to run out in mid-Atlantic and destroy British commerce. This could be done unless England was very careful to prevent it. He urged that thirty of the fastest merchant steamers should be so arranged that within three days of the declaration of war at least half this number would be able to start, fully equipped with large cannon, to all parts of the world to sweep the ocean of privateers. Otherwise a single slow privateer might in two weeks produce a panic in London and stop the sailing of all British merchantmen. He rather pooh-poohed torpedoes, as being useful but as not likely to revolutionize naval warfare. He thought speed had now taken the place of seamanship and should therefore be the one essential point in action. He did not like to suggest that

BIG ARMORCLADS WOULD RUN AWAY

from small vessels, but to win the fight they must be able to steam away until they could destroy the small craft one by one with quick-firing cannon. It would be fatal for a big armorclad to try and fight a large number of small torpedo boats or cruisers. As regards sail power, he thought it would be as sensible to take twenty horses in each train running out of London to pull the train in case the engine broke down as to put sails on war vessels. Sails are a danger without being useful, even in case the screw was destroyed. He highly approved the policy of trying the speed of all new vessels under precisely the same conditions as in actual war. Thus the worst would be learned at once, not afterward, when it was too late. He closed with a repetition of the statement that the greatest danger to English commerce would be in the first three weeks after war was declared.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

(Before the Hons. Justices Crease, McCreight and Walkem.)

The case of Sehl vs. Humphreys adjourned from yesterday was again taken up to-day and argued before their Lordships. Mr. Richards, Q. C., instructed by Mr. J. Roland Hett for Mr. Walls appeared for Mr. Humphreys; Mr. S. Perry Mills for Sheriff McMillan and Mr. H. D. Helmcken for Mr. Sehl. Their Lordships' judgment will be delivered at 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

VIRTUE AND HAPPINESS.

Spiritualism in Kamloops---Table Shaking---The Functions of the Soul.

[From our own Correspondent.]

KAMLOOPS, March 12.—The condition of a future state was a problem to the ancients, and affords still to the present age a prolific subject for speculations. But be there a future state or not, it is the universal opinion that virtue is essential to happiness apart from its capacity to insure eternal bliss. There are those, however, who hold, that virtue without religion is valueless as effecting happiness hereafter; and to cultivate religion, therefore is of paramount importance. So profoundly has this idea impressed itself upon the human mind that one religion alone has not sufficed. How many religions there are is immaterial; but the fact that they have been subdivided, and distinguished by such means as Presbyterianism, Congregationalism, etc., etc., shows the tendency of mankind to refine upon matters which apparently should be let alone. One of the latest isms is spiritualism. Extremely pious people insist that that this ism emanates from the devil. Rational Christians, and sceptics brand it simply as a fraud; scientists believing in nothing which is not susceptible of logical phenomena to electrical causes, while spiritualists, without being able to explain the extraordinary antics which they induce under certain conditions, regard it as the only common sense solution of the future state. For my part I see no difficulty in swallowing the spiritualistic view in the case. If, upon the death of the body it is a function of the soul to migrate to a distant and unknown bourne, wherefore may it not revisit the "glimpses of the moon," and through the agency of that subtle agent, electricity. History furnishes evidence to this effect. The ghost of Samuel appeared to Saul, and Brutus beheld an apparition the night preceding the battle of Philippi. Brutus was a philosopher, and though he might have been morbid at times was the last man to be the victim of an hallucination. Brutus' ghost was the genuine article, a materialized spirit as the word goes, and its answer to Brutus' that it would meet him at Philippi, was the simple foreshadowing of the fate of the "noblest Roman of them all." To come to the point it is the belief of the spiritualist that when he "shuffles off this mortal coil" his soul passes to the other side and there enters upon a course of instruction, a school of a grade commensurate to its understanding, and whose special function is to give it moral and mental culture. Having passed the curriculum of this establishment it is transferred to a higher grade and as it increases in intelligence is promoted to a grade higher, and so on *ad infinitum* until perfection is finally reached. This is beneficent; this is common sense, and since it saves us the laborious and complicated methods now in vogue for the safety of one's soul, why not adopt it? Not long ago five of us sat down to a table, and laying our hands upon it after the prescribed fashion, awaited spiritual manifestations. In less than half an hour the table began to exemplify an advanced stage of uneasiness. Questions were propounded, and it was soon developed that the spirit of Fetterly, a locomotive driver killed last fall in an accident, was the party who wanted to talk. He told us several things that did not happen, among which was an accident in the Black Canyon, and that Sproule would not be hung. Inquiring the number of the engine that would bring in the passenger train that night a correct answer was given, and also that an extra baggage car would be attached, which turned out to be true. Multitudinous questions were then asked, all of which were correctly answered. But the most extraordinary feature of the entire seance was when two glasses of whiskey were brought into the room and another party and myself proceeded to empty them. Raising the glass to my lips the table jumped up and down so violently that I felt impelled to inquire the cause. I was promptly informed that whiskey was "halo skookum." I inquired if whiskey hurt the stomach, and the reply was yes. Did it hurt the heart, a similar answer was given. Did it hurt the brains, the answer was in the affirmative. Did it hurt the soul, there was no response. Now the question arises: Was this the spirit of Fetterly or were we simply answering our own questions? I incline to the latter view of the case, and that from the fact, that, unless we could answer the questions propounded, the response of the table was ambiguous or positively untruthful. We knew the number of the engine that was to bring in the train that night and we knew that an extra baggage car would be attached. The answer of the table corresponded to our own. I know that whisky was trying my stomach, heart, and brain to their utmost; the table corroborated me; I was doubtful as to the effects of whisky on the soul, and I was not enlightened upon that point. As for Sproule, all of us sitting at the table were under the impression that his sentence would be commuted, hence the language of the table. While as for the Black Canyon accident not one of us but what believed an accident would occur in February, as most usually there is a Chinook in that month. There was no Chinook in February, however. The ground remained hard and consequently safe for the passage of trains. We made a contrary call to the table. If Spiritualism, as I have seen it, is anything more than mind reading through the medium of a table, charged with electricity, then I am fooled, though I had rather it were true, for it throws a flood of light upon some theological points, which the average thinker finds hard to digest.

IRVING

Mails for the East.

The postal officials here have decided upon forwarding a portion of the accumulated mail matter by to-morrow morning's steamer to the mainland; thence they will be taken in charge by the C. P. R. authorities and pushed through with all possible haste. The mails to be sent will consist exclusively of letters. These will be followed in a few days by others.

For San Francisco.

The following passengers for San Francisco left on the Mexico to-day at 1 p. m: Miss Wright, T G Moody, M Billings and wife, Miss Allie F Bush, H Gilmore wife and three children, H S Pratt, Mrs Whitlaw, Mrs Steele and daughter, James Fitzgerald, John Fraser, Wm Rogers.

Reports Exaggerated.

Mr. Hull, a prominent ranchman at Kamloops and Calgary, now in this city, is of opinion that the reports about the loss of cattle in British Columbia are greatly exaggerated. The total loss will not exceed fifteen per cent.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

THIRTIETH DAY CONTINUED.

FRIDAY, March 18.

The House continued in committee of supply until the adjournment, passing all the items down to the proposed appropriation of $101,695 for education.

Mr. Dunsmuir objected to such a large sum for educational purposes. He believed that it was necessary to have free schools where the elementary branches were taught, but there was no necessity for three high schools in the province. There were many mechanics in the cities and settlers in the country, who helped support these high schools, who were unable to take advantage of them. It would be better for those who desired their children should get a high school education to pay for it.

Mr. Semlin asked how it was that the expenses of the Superintendent's office had increased from some $1,500 to $1,800 a year under Mr. McKenzie to over $4,000 under the present management. The senior member for Esquimalt had brought a very serious charge against the department. Had such a charge come from his side of the House, it would have been hooted as trash, but coming from the power behind the throne the government supporters could not ignore it. Had one of the opposition brought such a charge forward it would have been fair warfare, but coming from such a prominent supporter as Mr. Dunsmuir, without warning, the government could well consider it a blow below the belt. That honorable gentleman says that nonsense is taught in the schools and that it is "spiling" the boys. Now, if this charge is justified it is time the whole department of education should be overhauled. The Provincial Secretary is controller of the schools, and if he has brought the schools to this pass the whole business would have to be investigated.

Mr. Grant agreed with the senior member for Nanaimo in some respects, as he was aware that there were those in the province who are able and would be willing to contribute toward the education of their children if they had the opportunity to do so. But, again, there are the children of the poor, who, bright in every particular, ought not to be denied the opportunity of obtaining a good education; their parents could afford to feed and cloth, but were not in a position to pay an educational fee, such as might be imposed, consequently those children of the poor would be debarred from the advantages of a high school training. This is not desirable and ought not to obtain. If any change were contemplated in the present school system, the principle of the education of the masses must be protected. A principle of free schools education was in existence in the country that his friend from Nanaimo (Mr. Dunsmuir) and himself came from, and it was this: Those who were not able to pay a small fee for the schooling of their children up to a round age have their children educated free, but those who are able to pay contribute to the support of the school. He was aware that the sum paid by the province under this head was large, but, as shown by the Minister of Education, not as large per child on the average attendance as it was some years ago. This was attributable to the fact that on the average there are more scholars under one teacher now than then. He was of the opinion that the charge for this purpose upon the population of the province per head was not greater at the present time than it was some years ago.

Mr. Higgins did not believe that the people of the province were prepared to do away with the high school. Our young people should be given the same advantages as those of other provinces, else they could not be expected to cope with the outside world.

Mr. Dunsmuir said he had heard some talk that the high school of Nanaimo was about to be closed on account of the small attendance. The system in vogue in his young days, when a man's children were educated if he were too poor to do it himself, was a good one.

Mr. Theo. Davie was also of opinion that three high schools were unnecessary. He was opposed to making a present of free education to those who were able to pay for it.

Mr. Bole considered the system pernicious. He was in favor of giving the children of the Province a free common school education, but the present high school system was one which gave the well-to-do class an opportunity to give their children what was virtually a collegiate education, at the expense of the struggling settler.

Hon. Mr. Robson agreed with much that had been said. He had endeavored a few years ago to make the high schools half free and half fee, and was met by a storm of opposition. He thought the State had fulfilled its duty when it gave a good common school education. Our whole school system would require shortly to be considered and remodelled, as a mistake had been made. The House would soon have to consider means of checking the present steadily increasing expenditure for education.

Mr. Orr believed the high schools were very well for cities, but they were of little advantage to country districts.

Mr. Prior expressed his disapproval of a system which permitted people, as well able to pay for the education of their children as he was to give them a better school training at the public expense, than probably any member of the House had received. He did not think it was necessary for farmers' sons and the sons mechanics and laborers to acquire an education such as was given in the high school.

Mr. Ladner said that if the high schools were made boarding schools it would be a different matter, but as it is now the parents were not responsible for the morals of the children, if they are sent to these schools from the districts, when they are compelled to lodge in town.

Mr. Anderson found a difficulty in knowing where to draw the line if high schools were made partially free.

Mr. McLeese was in favor of making high schools self-supporting.

The committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

Hon. Mr. Robson brought down a bill to amend the Municipalities Act. Read a first time.

OUT OF ORDER.

The petition of residents of Chilliwhack, respecting dyking and damming of Sap alough, was declared out of order, as it asked for an appropriation.

House adjourned at 5 o'clock till 11 a. m. Monday.

THE GAME OF THE FIVE COUNCILLORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—To the rate-payers who are not posted as to the designs of Councillors Higgins, Braden, Coughlin, Styles and Harris, I will partly enlighten them in a few words: Coun. Higgins wants to discharge Supt. Bloomfield for some old grudge best known to himself, and also because the Superintendent thinks more of his duty to the public than being a tool for D. W. Higgins. Besides no doubt Coun. Higgins has some pliant friend waiting for the situation. Coun. Braden's sole object of getting into the Council was to have Mr. Hendry (waterworks engineer), turned out, because Mr. Hendry in doing his duty would not favor Mr. Braden any more than the other plumbers, and had occasion to report him for tapping the city water-pipes without complying with the waterworks regulations. Coun. Braden boasted he would turn Mr. Hendry out, and is now only seeking to carry out his vindictiveness in the most underhand and contemptible manner, unworthy of a man that would claim a spark of principle or honesty. Coun. Coughlin also has had a water grievance of long standing with Mr. Hendry, and therefore is a willing tool for pulling chestnuts out of the fire for Mr. Braden. Coun. Styles has never forgiven Mr. Hendry, as I am led to believe, for having shown up that notorious swindle known as the waterworks dam, which work was built by Mr. Styles. Hence his antipathy to Mr. Hendry. And last, but not least, what can be the matter with that big, soft, overgrown boy, Coun. Harris? Can it be that he does not feel quite amiable towards Mr. Leech for having supplanted him some three years ago as city engineer; and does he want his late, and perhaps present, silent partner, Mr. Hargreaves, to step into Mr. Leech's position? Surely not; Dennis is too good natured for that; but he will have to get on the other side of the fence before he can convince people otherwise. Thus I have summed up the designs of the five councillors as far as I believe, and have good reasons to know. Still, I have no doubt, they have further designs that do not appear so near the surface. There may be other civic offices that some of the conspiring five may have some friend to fill. Why are they so eager to have the work on the reservoirs done by contract? And why such determined opposition to Mr. Hendry carrying out the work as he ought to do as water works engineer, it being his own scheme and endorsed by several engineers, including Mr. Pickering? Coun. Pearse being an engineer himself—and knows more about the reservoirs than any one in the Council—and he is satisfied that Mr. Hendry is perfectly competent to carry out the work. Does it not look as if there was jobbing behind the curtain. Seventy thousand dollars might afford some pickings, if manipulated in peculiar ways known to crooked people. Ratepayers, keep your eyes open; watch them closely. Let us sustain our honest mayor and our honest councillors, and let them know that we appreciate their acts when in the right, and let right always prevail.

RATEPAYER.

ADVICE FOR MR. GANNAWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Advice is seldom welcome; it should be given in a kindly manner, I think, and that is how I feel towards my friend Mr. Gannaway, when I advise him not to enter the lists against "Consistency." I am much mistaken if "Consistency" is not a deeply read person, for I too have read his letter in last Saturday's TIMES. Since then I have met a man who has lived in Burmah, India, and in Turkey and the Red Sea region, to whom I showed the letter, and he said, it is true that all these people have no need of temperance societies. We have the Chinese before us. "Consistency" did not lay any stress on the mere influence of the little sup of wine in itself, although this many can testify has brought would-be reformers back into drunken habits. I can bring Mr. Gannaway to one man whom the sup at the church precipitated into delirium tremens, and has had to give it up. But it is the doctrine that does the harm as I understand "Consistency." The doctrine that makes grace essential to salvation—that teaches that the Almighty condemned water as a beverage at Cana,—that He ordered His memory to be celebrated by drinking wine, saying it was His very blood—that His greatest trial was when His wine was spoiled by vinegar and that His next drink with His friends would be in heaven, thus escaping a hell where no wine drinking has been reported. Not the drinking, my dear Mr. Gannaway, at all, which is only the inevitable outcome of the doctrine. Perhaps "Consistency" does not care to have his identity known for the reasons that I conceal my own. In the first place it is of no consequence to the truth; indeed the introduction of the personal element is inimical to truth. And then I would not like to put even even Mr. Gannaway's Christian love to test; as loving ones enemies tries the best of us. Already Mr. Gannaway wishes to see "Consistency's" "ugly face" and says he has an evil spirit—would like to get at him with the mask off. Mr. Gannaway advises everyone to read the letter, which is superfluous, as everything in THE TIMES is read. A better way, I think, would be to show "Consistency" where he is wrong. For myself I cannot see but what he is right. Now I have written far more than I intended.

CAUTION.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I notice by a recent report of proceedings in the Local Legislature, that a resolution was moved by Mr. Turner memorializing the Dominion Government on the necessity of establishing a life saving station on the west coast. Unfortunately, instances which point to the utility of such an institution have lately been of frequent occurrence, and while Mr. Turner deserves credit for being the first to introduce legislation on the subject, he cannot lay claim to originality in the matter, as Mr. Robertson, one of the defeated candidates at the late election, was the first to bring it to the notice of the public in addressing the electors at Esquimalt. It is only fair to Mr. Robertson that the public should be reminded of the fact.

VERITAS.

Reduction Works.

The Portland reduction works will be started about the first of May next. The difficulty of beginning work thus far has been the impossibility of getting ore during the winter. The enterprise, which is backed by considerable capital, will be of incalculable value in developing the mineral regions of Oregon and Washington Territory.

—Money saved by having your plates made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT

AGAIN ORGANIZING.

The Terrorists and Nihilists of Europe Organizing.

The Attempts on the Czar's Life --The Berlin Police.

TERRORISTS ORGANIZING.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The *Star's* London correspondent says the Berlin police warned the St. Petersburg authorities that a day had been fixed by a Terrorists section of the Nihilists for a simultaneous rising at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other large centers of population. The information came into the possession of the Berlin police from the same source that enabled the warning to be sent to St. Petersburg that an attempt would be made on the Czar's life.

Vienna reports are that the secret societies are known to be reuniting, it is suspected for a general rising. The revolutionary organization is believed to have received an enormous impetus by recent arrests. Branchers of the revolutionary societies are stated to be established in all the principal towns, and the movement is rapidly extending to the most remote points in the country. It is believed in many districts that nobody is as yet leading the movement.

A TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, March 19.—It is stated that the new alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy places each of these powers on an equality. All three will undertake the protection of individual interests against infringment which might disturb the peace of Europe. It is said at Vienna that the Emperor Francis Joseph will follow the example of Germany and confer decorations. Signor Dierobiant, the Italian Foreign Minister, announces, as expressed in Paris, that the treaty alliance between Germany, Italy and Austria was signed, whilst the attention of France was fixed on Germany. A former Foreign Minister of Francis Joseph said to a correspondent of the London *Times:* I would have shrunk from nothing to prevent the signing of this treaty, which I consider the most serious and vexatious event for us that has happened in the past sixteen years.

LOYAL TO THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, March, 19.—The funeral of a Prof. of the University was made the occasion of a loyal demonstration. An address prepared by the students, expressing devotion to the Czar, was handed about and was being covered with hundreds of signatures. Two men in the gathering who expressed disapproval of the proceedings by hissing were severely beaten and their clothes torn from their backs.

Father Kelly in Court.

DUBLIN, March 19.—Father Kelly, arrested yesterday at Lionghall, was driven to court to-day in the Lord Mayor's carriage, receiving an ovation from the people on the streets. He refused to give any testimony as to his custody of tenants' moneys as trustee under the plan of campaign, and was committed to prison for contempt. The Judge declared that if the priest's action in disobeying the order of the court were permitted, the whole machinery of bankruptcy could be upset.

SALISBURY ILL.

LONDON, March 19.—Salisbury is ill, but was able to be at a cabinet meeting to-day, which was held at his house.

A Ferry Tragedy.

TEXARKANA, March 19.—Two weeks ago Walter Ridgely, a farmer, shot and killed two ferrymen, who were trying to get exorbitant charges out of a St. Louis drummer for putting him across the river. Ridgely took the drummer's part. The ferrymen insulted him for this and attempted to draw their weapons, when Ridgeley shot them both dead. Upon examination Ridgely was discharged.

TO KILL HIM AT SIGHT.

Others swore to kill Ridgely on sight. Last night Ridgely, on horseback, was riding home, and on entering a strip of woods was fired on from an ambush. His horse fell dead, but its rider escaped unharmed and rolled over on the opposite side of the horse to that from which the firing proceeded. The two would-be murderers were an uncle and a brother of the killed ferrymen. Thinking Ridgely was dead, they approached, and when within about ten steps, Ridgely suddenly raised up and shot both of his assailants dead, this makes four men Ridgely has killed over a simple ferry boat transaction.

Hayes the Parricide.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Daniel Hayes, the young man who killed his father with a butcher knife last year was examined before the commissioners for insanity this morning. At the conclusion of the testimony of several witnesses the commissioners held a short consultation when it was decided to commit young Hayes to the Napa Insane Asylum to remain there till cured, then be remanded to the custody of the sheriff. He will be taken to Napa to-morrow.

A Canadian Canal.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 17.—Assurances have been made that the Federal Government proposes to liberally subsidize the Ottawa Ship Canal scheme. If this is carried out it will have a great effect on the commerce of the Dominion. The project is to shorten the distance between the lakes and the seaboard by a direct continuous water route. Such a route would form an outlet for Canadian and western grain.

New Freight Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The new freight rates to govern both east and west bound shipments have been received by the agents of the transcontinental lines in this city. There are ten classes, the highest of which is $4.70 per 100 lbs., and the lowest $1.15.

Could not Agree.

VIRGINIA, Nev., March 19.—The jury in the Crankle embezzlement case came into court at 10 this morning and announced that they could not agree. They stood 8 for acquital and 4 for conviction.

Another Victim.

BUFFALO, March 19.—Henry Burmery, of New York, who was one of the guests at the Richmond Hotel fire, and who was terribly burned about the body, died at the Erie Hospital to-day. This makes six known deaths.

—Harrah for Hart's fine shoes! They have just arrived—13 cases of them. Also a splendid line of fancy slippers at Geo. H. Maynard's, 100 Yates street.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, March 19, 1887.

BRITAIN'S TRADE REVIVAL.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* is of the opinion that it seems to be fortunate for the Royal Commission on the depression of trade that the publication of its report was not delayed for a few months. It is now generally conceded that little as that documents contains on the matter of practical suggestion, its use would have been even less if, when it appeared, people had forgotten what it was all about. The *Scotsman* adds that there is "every prospect that unless the current revival receives a check, the present year will show a satisfactory state of affairs so far as the industries of the country—agriculture only excepted—are concerned. A good beginning has been made in most branches of trade, and in those cases where no upward movement has actually shown itself, there is a decided feeling that we have seen the end of our ten years's depression."

Referring to Britain's export trade, which has assumed such gigantic dimensions the *Scotsman* says: Freedom is an essential to commerce, be it in connection with the export or home trade, and honesty in the latter must prevail.

Reports from many of our consuls abroad indicate that our trade has suffered through competitors reducing not only the prices but the qualities of articles which were looked upon as guaranteed. In some cases of goods, cheap German or French imitations are passed off as of British make; and as Sheffield complains of being handicapped, Mr. MUNDELLA naturally recommends her manufacturers to put a stop to the nefarious proceedings of some of their number. Not until this has been effected can pressure be brought to bear on foreign governments to induce their traders to act honestly. Reference is then made to the iron trade, the condition of the shipbuilding industry, the mines and general manufacture. The *Scotsman* concludes by saying that the "taking indications all round, there is every reason for accepting the opinion of some of the most experienced iron and coal masters in the North that these branches of national industry will be more profitable this year than last." From many parts of Scotland, England and Ireland, where the textile industries abound equally gratifying reports are received. Lately the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce made a statement relative to the condition of trade in that important district. Last year there were very few spindles standing—a fact which undoubtedly goes to prove that the yarn spinners have not fared badly. As for weavers, he believed "they might take it that in the weaving part of the trade there had been fair profits made. No wonder, therefore, that they heard of looms starting right and left. There never had been weaving contracts to such a large extent as had been the case for the past few months." It may thus be asserted with confidence that in Lancashire there is little ground for complaint. A large volume of trade, it is true, does not necessarily imply large profit to capitalists; but it may be supposed that they will do their best to obtain a share. Meanwhile, the position of the masses cannot be regarded as very unsatisfactory. Professor Leoni Levi recently stated that in the period 1877 to 1885 there had been an average fall of 19 per cent. in the price of forty-five articles as compared with the period of 1867 to 1876. Among these articles are to be found most, if not all, the necessaries of life. It is possible that even if wages were slightly reduced to day the artizan classes of Britain might be quite as well off as they were fifteen years ago. Agriculture, of course, suffers; and there would seem to be little likelihood of a return to the prosperity of twenty years ago. In short, Great Britain appears to be making steady headway, and this in spite of the repeated declarations that her free trade policy was sertain to bring about ruin and general disaster, and the keen and growing competition she is meeting from abroad.

FOR SENATOR.

The Kamloops *Sentinel* advocates the claims of Mr. F. J. BARNARD for the vacancy in the senate. It says that when British Columbia entered the Confederation, and three Senators were given to it, the principle was admitted by Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, and the colonial delegates, that two of the three should be elected from the Mainland; and further, that one should be taken from the Midland. This unwritten agreement was departed from when Senator MCINNES was appointed. Mr. BARNARD's appointment would not only be popular but would be a well deserved tribute to one who for twenty-eight years has taken an active part in every question of importance in this Province.

THE opposition to BISMARCK on the Septennate scheme has utterly collapsed, and the bill was passed almost by common consent. The old Septennate does not expire for a year yet, so that for the next eight years parliamentary government will be practically suspended in Germany. Long before that period is over the Emperor and MOLTKE will be dead, and in all probability the Chancellor himself. BISMARCK estimates his own lease of life at between three and seven years. These three men, it is said, have kept Germany politically fifty years behind her neighbors, and it is not likely that their successors will be able to restrain the power of democracy as they have done. BISMARCK is probably the last German Minister who will venture to ask Parliament to give him the power of the purse for seven years at a time.

C. P. R. EXTENSION.

The Suit of Edmonds et. al. vs. Canadian Pacific Railway.

Judgment Delivered by Sir M. H. Begbie, Chief Justice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA:

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1887.

Edmonds et al. vs. Canadian Pacific Railway.

JUDGMENT.

Following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice, Sir Matthew B. Begbie in the suit pending between the C. P. R. Company and the property owners as to the right of way between Port Moody and Vancouver:

This cause coming on for hearing, Mr. Pooley for the plaintiffs asked me to adhere to the view which I had expressed on the interlocutory application for an injunction on the 4th August last, when I, in effect, held that the proposed works of the defendant's company westward from Port Moody to Coal Harbor constituted an extension of their line beyond their terminus, and as such was forbidden by their act; that decision having been supported by the Divisional Court here, from which court, I am informed, no appeal lay to the court above. And he opened what would probably have been a very interesting and valuable argument, commencing with the original negotiations for a transcontinental railway indicated by the Terms of Union, citing documents contained in many Yellow Books and published in the Sessional papers from Ottawa; when I called his attention to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Major v. C. P. R. Company, and asked whether that was not an authority binding on me, and decisive in favor of the defence set up by the C. P. R. Company in this action. Mr. Pooley argued that that decision was not binding on me, inasmuch as it was a judgment arrived at without argument, or rather worse, after an imperfect and simulated argument, in a friendly suit, launched and carried into the Supreme Court for the purpose of betraying that court into a misconceived opinion. That the whole of the report of the proceedings, (so far as they were accessible), the arguments of the counsel on both sides, as well as the reasons stated by the court in giving judgment, plainly showed this; not the least attention having been paid to the opinions of the judge here in the case under appeal, but the whole argument being directed to my own observations on the interlocutory application of the 4th August, in this case; which was not before the court at Ottawa. That many facts and arguments which a bona fide respondent would have urged are entirely omitted, the court above being left under entirely false impressions. For instance, one main point upon which the entire judgment turns, is (as reported) that a clause in a subsequent act of parliament, apparently inconsistent with a clause in a previous act, repeals the previous clause by implication, and that the sub-section in the General Act of 1879, which forbids an extension by a railway company beyond its terminus, was therefore repealed by a clause in the act of 1881, enabling this company to construct branches from any point along its line to any other point in Canada; whereas it should have been pointed out to the court that there is no question here of a previous or a subsequent act, the very same act of 1881, which empowers the defendant's company to build branches expressly introduces and reiterates the prohibition against extensions beyond terminii. Neither was the argument founded on the doctrine of eminent domain noticed in the judgment, which was, however, indicated by Mr. Richards, Q. C., as *amicus curiae*; and yet it fairly deserved attention; being shortly this: The grant of these powers to enter and take land is an exercise purely of eminent domain, and can only operate, and indeed, can be only intended to operate, on soil over which the Legislature making the grant is sovereign. But the Dominion Legislature and executive has no sovereign rights over the soil in any province, these being reserved to the province itself by the B. N. A. Act; and the grant of the powers by the Dominion parliament to enter, etc., on land can only be intended of Dominion territory *i. e.* the tract between Manitoba and British Columbia, and if intended to apply elsewhere, is unconstitutional. Nor is legislative sanction wanting, Mr. Pooley said, for either of the views thus put forward. For in 1884, when the defendant's company wished to make an extension eastwards, they sought and obtained legislative authority for the purpose; (Canada, 1884, c. 8) which they would not have asked, nor would the Legislature have granted, if the company already possessed the power now claimed of making such an extension by simply calling it a "branch." That the government of British Columbia, and also the defendant's company themselves, have acted on the same views up to the time of the proceedings which originated these suits; the government having by notice in the *Gazette* here in May, 1884, thrown open to occupation all the lands west of the terminus at Port Moody; to which the defendant's company never objected, but on the contrary, accepted from the government of British Columbia a grant of 6000 acres of this very land as an inducement to them to extend and add to their parliamentary line, and, in the language of the agreement of 23d February, 1885, to change their terminus; the idea of calling the proposed new works by any other name than an extension never having occurred to anybody until the prospect of this litigation. So also the act, Canada 1885, c. 57, expressly takes notice that the C. P. R. includes the main line, the branches, and the extensions, (s 1) distinguishing between these last and the next following, act (s. 58, 1885, s. 4.) expresely terms the proposed addition to the line in the Province of Quebec an "extension." And as to statutory authority for the views proposed by Mr. Pooley concerning the rights of eminent domain, in the act of 1881, c. 14, which enlarged the original boundaries of the Province of Manitoba there is an express reservation of the rights previously granted to the C. P. R. in the land within such enlarged boundaries; which would not have been necessary, nor expressed, unless Parliament had been fully of opinion that such grants were of "eminent domain," and so, without some such reservation, could not take effect within a Province. That as to the sentimental bias in favor of a great national undertaking, whatever were the undeniable merits and value of the C. P. R. as a whole, this particular line of 14 miles was no part of the national Parliamentary undertaking, the extent and termini of which—all that Parliament deemed of national importance—were already determined. This projected undertaking is purely a private work superadded to the already completed Parliamentary line, an operation by a commercial company for its own advantage, to secure to itself a tract of 6,000 acres, and to enhance the value of that tract. That Major's land was in Vancouver townsite, and it was for his interest that the company should come, not that they should be restrained; that he never had resisted the company at all, and that the expenses of his counsel were paid by the company. All these grounds, Mr. Pooley urged, and many other matters, were not even hinted at in any way in the argument or judgment in Major's case; and they surely are worthy of being at least put forward. They were not put forward here on the 4th August, because the question was then treated as being merely on the application of very ordinary words in their everyday sense; not requiring any authority. The silence of the respondent's counsel shows the wholly fictitious nature of the opposition which professedly was raised against the company's claims. And Mr. Pooley cited many authorities to show that judgments thus obtained are not entitled to the weight they otherwise would possess, and are liable to be criticized, and disregarded in other courts, or in actions between other parties.

But to this conclusion I could not agree nor could I even take his arguments into consideration. It is possibly, quite open to the Supreme Court at Ottawa to listen to these views, and if they see reason to doubt whether the judgment in Major's case were correct or incorrectly arrived at, they may if they think fit, reconsider their opinion. I do not think it is in my province to do so. If this had been the decision of an English Court, or of a court in another province, and if I learned that it was a decision without argument, and a fortiori, if after a sham argument, I might have examined the reasoning in the judgment, and if dissatisfied with the reasons, I might have declined to follow the decision. But that would be so, because it is optional with this court to adopt or decline the views of an Ontario Court. But the Supreme Court of Canada is a court whose decisions I am not only not free to disregard—it is my first judicial duty to obey and enforce them. It is not necessary that an inferior judge should acquiesce in, or understand the reasons for the decisions of the court above him; he may in many respects do well enough, if he only understands and enforces the decisions of that court; but he will bring things into inextricable confusion, in fact he will show himself quite unfit for his office, if he decides against what he knows to be the decision of the Superior Court, merely because he thinks he knows better than they do. Now the decision in Major's case was not on the construction of an analagous or somewhat similar act of parliament, but of this very act. It was not concerning other defendants, but concerning this very company; nor concerning other works, branches or extensions, but concerning this very stretch of 14 miles from Port Moody to Coal Harbor. It is as nearly as possible a judgment *in rem*; being a decision that this act of parliament of 1881 enables this company to construct this line to Coal Harbor. I am bound to accept that decision as correct. That being so, the company must have all the powers necessary for affecting that construction; and they may exercise such powers compulsorily; and the plaintiffs are entirely wrong in their contention. I think it a necessary conclusion from the recent decision in Major's case that the plaintiffs never had any right to institute this action, or to get their injunction of the 4th August, and I dismiss their action with costs. The defendants' costs of resisting the interlocutory injunction both before me and the Divisional Court, will also have to be paid by the plaintiffs, so far as I can at present deal with them.

I may say that I feel all the more confident that I understand the decision in Major's case by reason of two circumstances on which Mr. Pooley relied in asking me to disregard it. 1st. The court above seem to have paid little regard to other decisions arrived at here, but to have been very anxious to point out that my interlocutory judgment of the 4th August, in this very case of Edmonds v. C. P. R. and the reasons there assigned were altogether erroneous; in fact, as reported, the judgment is rather in this case than in Major's. 2d. The court were not unanimous, but were divided as 4 to 1. A court is always so desirous of unanimity that it is only after a very full discussion and interchange of views that they finally agree to differ. It is therefore to be presumed that the various acts of parliament and other matters were thoroughly sifted and debated by the judges, among themselves, although Major's counsel seems certainly, as reported, to have been very frugal in his argument in court.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Their Advent to Victoria Said to be an Assured Fact.

Our Winnipeg dispatches a few days ago stated that Commander Combes of the Salvation Army had reached that city en route for the Pacific Coast where it was intended to open several camps. A correspondent writing from San Francisco give the following particulars of the work of the army in that city. He says: We had the pleasure of attending a skirmish by the local squad of Salvation Army soldiers at their barracks here. They are certainly peculiar. No one, however, can fail to be impressed with their earnestness and the zeal with which they pray and shout and sing and exhort sinners—even under the most adverse circumstances. Often are they called upon to face the jeers of a mob, and even violence. Their peculiar methods lead them to go into the streets and by ways. The meeting we attended was conducted by about a dozen of the "soldiers," about equally divided between the sexes. They wear uniforms, and their favorite musical instruments, in lieu of an orchestra, are tambourines. The singing is mostly of the darky, camp-meeting kind, and is accompanied by swaying of the body in most cases, as well as genuflections that rarely fail to work the audience into an excitement of sympathy. Their sermonizing seems to be mostly off-hand exhortations, and although their meetings are boisterous, yet we are told that cases of rowdyism rarely cause trouble. The women are very plainly dressed in black. Two of the sisters we saw, and who were most prominent, wore what are called hallelujah bonnets—these bonnets being much the shape of ladies summer "sundown" hats, tied down with a black scarf so as to leave the front of the bonnet projecting very much like an inverted scoop shovel. A collection was then taken, when the dimes and quarters rattled into an upturned tambourine. The services lasted nearly two hours, and were varied, sometimes members of the army going around among the audience and engaging in personal solicitation with individuals here and there. Attendance was liberal, and we learn that revival meetings of this character frequently run for months with undiminished interest. Undoubtedly they reach a class of people seldom reached by the regular churches.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

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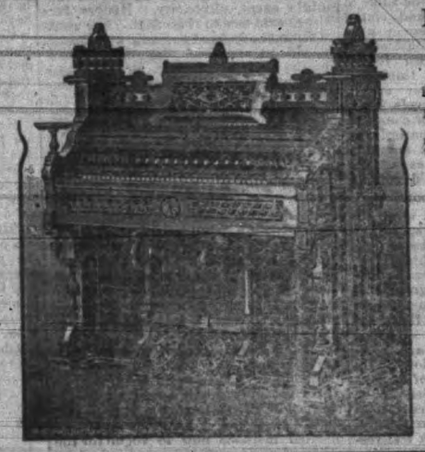

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jan28

Dominion Elections.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the coming Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, who's wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan18-dw

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,

J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, '87. jan28

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THE WHITE HART.

[The following story was written by the late Santa Louise Anderson, of San Rafael, who was drowned in the Sacramento river some months ago while attempting to rescue a companion.]

I was born with the instincts of a true sportsman.

For a long time I was at a loss to know from what source had come my passion for guns and gunning. My father was anything but a connoisseur of deadly weapons, and my mother never knew the butt from the muzzle of a gun, and was equally afraid of each. After careful digging at the roots of the family tree, the scientific basis for hereditary transmission was vindicated, for I found that my grandmother was a cousin of Kit Carson, the great American hunter and trapper. While I was a child, it amused my brothers to hear me discuss the merits of choke-bore shot guns and breech loading rifles, but when I grew to woman's estate this highly unfeminine taste displeased and even alarmed them. They were very proper young men, and did not relish the idea of a young lady sister who could take a snipe on the wing, or pierce the bull's-eye with a revolver at sixty paces. Dear boys, they feared, too, that such a propensity might seriously endanger my being settled in life. They remonstrated, they scolded; they brought me the accounts of all the dreadful accidents that resulted from the use of firearms, and tried to extort from me a promise that I would never touch a gun again. I might have yielded had not an unfortunate circumstance occurred that made me deaf to all entreaties.

An uncle who had heard of my skill, and was queer and old fashioned enough to admire it, sent me, on my eighteenth birthday, a handsome Winchester rifle, which he had ordered made for me. From that day I ceased to struggle against fate.

Bryant's "Lines to a Water Fowl" always brought to my imagination other thoughts than those commonly suggested to feminine readers; and not only in thought but in rubber boots and with game bag have I hunted that classic bird on lake shore and river bottom. At one time it was a canvas back, slowly veering to the south, with neck outstretched and eye of faith; at another, it was a stately mallard or jaunty teal, a spoonbill or sprigtail. But I panted for nobler game.

I longed for the excitement of the chase; to be where

The stag at eve had drunk his fill;

to see and be the belted hunter. When I should have been devising patterns for sofa cushions and learning to paint on silk and china my heart was away on the boundless plains, chasing deer and antelope. As Cædmon was haunted by a vision, in which he was told to sing; as Socrates was pursued by a demon who insisted that he should make music—so, by some strange law of psychology, I felt that my life would never be complete until I had hunted the deer or tracked the grizzly in his mountain home.

The opportunity came. Some friends invited me to spend a few weeks at their home in the Sierras. They had a little house among the pines, in one of the most romantic regions of the range. A hunting party was formed for my especial entertainment, and the night before, as a prelude to the morrow's excitement, we listened around the fire to the wild stories of the mountaineers.

"Old Clubfoot," a grizzly who had been known in the region for fifteen or twenty years, was a favorite topic. No one had had the hardihood to attack him since he had pursued a hunter a long distance and killed him with a stroke of his gigantic paw. An enormous trap had once been set for him, and he had caught his foot in it, but, with wonderful intelligence, he had gone to the nearest rock and beaten it off. He was seen occasionally in the passing years, and now and then he helped himself to a sheep or calf unmolested.

There was also a white doe among the neighboring mountains which seemed to bear a charmed life, for many hunters had shot at it, but always missed. A superstition had naturally grown up about it, and the mountaineers held that some great calamity would attend the person who killed the white deer.

These stories aroused my imagination so that I could scarcely wait for the dawn of day, and I lay awake long after the house was still, but was the first one stirring in the morning.

An old hunter, whom we called Uncle John, was the leader of the party, and to his care I was assigned. He had always wished to see a woman shoot, he said, and I should have a grand chance to show what I could do.

"Don't kill the white deer!" some one called after us.

"No, no," I laughed back; "we'll take the greatest care."

We rode in silence till we reached the crown of a little hill where there was an open, grassy spot. I was close beside Uncle John, when I saw him gaze fixedly ahead for a moment. Then, without turning his head, he said, in a whisper:

"Get down quick! Here's your chance! As fine a shot as ever I see."

I was down before he had fairly begun to speak, but trembling all over, and my teeth chattered in a most unaccountable way.

"Slip up behind the sugar pine and blaze away," was the whispered order; and, hugging my rifle, I obeyed, all the time with that dreadful shaking. It was "buck ague," as I afterward learned, a nervous affection experienced by young hunters during their first shot at a deer, and even old hunters have suffered from it.

The beautiful creature, a 2-year-old buck, stood quietly feeding, outlined against the sky. I leveled my rifle, never noticing that I had not raised the hammer, and pulled with all my strength. It did not "go off." At last discovering the reason, I righted the hammer with a click. The deer raised his lordly head, sniffed the air, and was gone in a series of magnificent leaps.

"How beautiful!" I cried, forgetting in the novelty of the sight my own stupidity, of which, however, I was not long to remain unmindful. The look of contempt that greeted me as I turned to Uncle John withered me.

"You'll never kill a deer! Never see such a chance since I was born; not ten yards off. Pooh!" And the irate old hunter rode off, leaving me to follow or go back, as I chose. I have been mortified several times in my recollection; have been "spelled down" as a child in school; have missed the target in archery tournaments, and have been snubbed by a prospective mother-in-law; but never do I remember that my pride was so lacerated as now. The sunshine suddenly lost its brightness, the fresh, fragrant stillness was no longer a delight, and desperate thoughts flashed through my brain of putting an end to my wretched existence.

At last I determined that instead of returning home to brood over my sorrow, I would strike off by myself into the woods, and redeem my reputation by taking home at night some trophy of my skill.

The soothing sunshine and delicious air by degrees restored my equanimity, and hope was high in my bosom. I scanned all the ravines closely, and looked wisely on the ground for the tracks of beasts. I rode long and far, and when the sun was high threw myself beside a little spring that bubbled from the rocks, and ate my luncheon, allowing my horse to graze near me. On my right was a small patch of green herbage, across which the tall pines cast a somber shadow. There was not a sound except that of the horse feeding. I was too high for birds; they were below in the valley, though now and then a vulture sailed majestically around some distant peak. The loneliness and silence of the place began to be oppressive.

Suddenly there was a rustle in the tall grass under the pines. Looking up I saw the head of a deer. I seized my rifle, and, leveling it, fired with a steady hand. A deafening report crashed through the stillness, and there leaped into the air a white deer! I sprang to the place. In the bloodstained grass lay the noble animal, struggling with death.

I felt a thrill of superstitious horror—something as an old Egyptian must have felt had he killed unwittingly the sacred Ibis, or the Ancient Mariner when he slew the albatross. I tried to stanch the blood, but the murderous ball had done its work too well. Hardly knowing what I did, I took the head of the dying creature into my lap. In the large soft eyes were reflected the rocks and the swaying pines. As the breath grew fainter the head turned with a convulsive movement, and the fast glazing eyes looked into mine with a gaze so human in its intelligence that I was almost crazed with grief and terror. I hurried from the spot, only to find that my horse, probably frightened by the rifle shot, had disappeared. I was alone and miles from home. I discovered, too, that I lacked one of the most necessary requisites of the true hunter—ability to find my way under all circumstances.

It was already afternoon. I started to go back on foot the way I had come as nearly as I could remember it. When I reached a point high enough to command a view I did not feel reassured, for the mountains looked all alike, and range after range stretched away on every side, silent and relentless as the tomb. There was not a living thing in sight but a buzzard circling about a far off peak. At last I set off in a direction where I thought I recognized familiar rocks. The killing of the white hart weighed heavily upon my spirits, and filled me with vague fears. The stories of the night before added to my uneasiness. There was the danger that I might meet a bear. I had my rifle and three dozen cartridges in my belt, but Uncle John had said: "Give grizzlies a wide berth."

What could I do if I met one?

The way grew more and more intricate. Now I had to climb over bowlders, and now force my way through tangled undergrowth, from which I emerged into the shadow of pines so gloomy that twilight seemed suddenly to have fallen.

There was a crashing of bushes, as of some heavy body pushing itself through. I tried to run, but the roughness of the ground made me stumble at every step.

The noise came nearer. I knew that it could be nothing but a bear, and every other terror was swallowed up in present terror. I remembered that grizzlies do not climb unless the tree is neither too large nor too small. Ten yards to the left stood a slender tree, with trunk clear for fifteen feet.

I sprang toward it, and although I had never been able to climb a tree before, I climbed now without a moment of hesitation, and scrambled to a seat among the branches. I shook so violently that I had to hold on by main force to keep from falling. I had been there probably thirty seconds when there shuffled from the bushes, with awkward but impressive gait, a monstrous grizzly bear.

I had dropped my gun in the excitement, and even had I kept it I should not have dared to fire. As the great beast slumbled along I saw that he was lame. It was old Clubfoot, the terror and autocrat of the mountains. He was headed directly for my tree. My blood curdled and my breath stopped. I have no distinct recollection of the next few seconds. He approached within ten feet of my hiding place, rolling his head from side to side as if aware of an unseen foe. Then he passed on and was lost among the trees.

I remained motionless for nearly an hour, fearing to descend. Then I crept noiselessly in the direction whence old Clubfoot had come. My rifle, which must have fallen against the prostrate trunk by which I found it, was broken short off at the breech, the bear having struck it with his paw in passing.

Imagine my surprise when I emerged from among the trees to find the same little grass plot where I had killed the deer. At first I could not believe it, but there was the spring with the rock by which I had sat, and the remains of my luncheon lay scattered on the ground. I was tired as well as weak and nervous after the fright the bear had given me. But it was becoming a question of life and death, and I was not willing to die. Carefully gathering the scraps of bread and meat that I had thrown away, I resolved to follow the nearest canyon down to its mouth, which I was sure would lead me out into the open country somewhere. The sides were so steep that I had to let myself down by clinging to roots and overhanging branches. I plodded on doggedly. In the heart of the canyons unnumbered horrors lurked, and the rocky walls rose on each side of me toweringly, insurmountable. I began to wonder if I had better go back when I was startled to see open before what seemed almost a bottomless pit. The declivity was probably not more than fifteen feet, but it looked very terrible to me. I could not leap that distance, nor could I climb around the steep and slippery sides. A tall tree grew from the lower level, however, and by leaning far out I caught a branch and thus climbed down.

I felt certain that now I must be very near the valley floor, for I had been descending a long time. Behind me, in the hollows of the canyon the shadows of evening were already lying. I had sprained my ankle in the descent—an injury that at any other time would have disabled me, but now could not be allowed to impede my progress. I limped along, hoping and fully expecting to see, at a turning not far off, the valley before me, the green fields, and the dwellings of men.

How were my hopes mocked when I found, instead, a precipice fully sixty feet deep. With a cry of horror, I drew back and wrung my hands in despair. Had I been saved from the jaws of a savage beast only to die more terribly by starvation, or to be dashed to pieces in a rocky chasm? Nature had never seemed to me so pitiless. The stony walls looked down at me in awful silence. The yawning precipice at my feet seemed yawning, waiting with a sickening expectancy.

Before this I had been afraid to speak aloud, for fear of rousing some wild animal; but now I felt that I should be glad to see or hear anything with life, even if it were a savage. I shouted myself hoarse, but only strange echoes answered me from the frowning woods.

The shadows grew deeper. I must do something—anything.

It occurred to me to make a rope of some of my clothing, and thus descend. It was the work of but a moment to take off my long stockings and tie them together, and then to add my scarf. All this made only four or five yards in length. I tore the skirt of my stout waterproof suit into strips, which I tied together, until I had what seemed enough. Then, fastening a stone to one end, I crept to the edge and let the rope down to measure the distance. It still lacked a little. The deficiency was soon supplied from the sleeves of my jacket. The root of a pine afforded a convenient place for attaching the rope, and having first tested every foot of it, to make sure that it would bear my weight, I was ready to swing off.

Several times I looked over, and my head grew dizzy. I decided to go backward, to obviate that difficulty. Fearing my shoes would be a hindrance in my clinging to the rope, I pushed them over, together with my cartridge belt. Another instant of hesitation and heart sinking, and I was fairly off.

I reached the bottom sore and breathless, but safe. Another trial awaited me. In the gathering gloom I could not find my shoes, and the sharp stones cut my tender feet at every step. Moreover, I dreaded rattlesnakes, and listened with painful acuteness for the warning rattle. I did not hear anything, and soon lost that fear in my overpowering anxiety to reach some human habitation.

It grew dark so rapidly that I had to use my stick at every step, as a blind man does, to feel the way before me. Before I had groped along many rods my guide gave me timely warning of a chasm. Feeling for a stone, I hurled it forward and heard it strike far down below me.

I could go no farther—at least until daylight—so, drawing back a few feet, I sat down to wait. I was so weary that I fell immediately asleep. I was awakened by a rifle shot, followed quickly by a second report, but they sounded a long way off.

I started up and tried to shout an answer, but my overstrained throat could make no noise except a hoarse croaking, like a child with croup. I was sure the shots came from my friends, searching for me.

In the pocket of my jacket were some matches that I had not before remembered. It was not a moment before I had scraped some dry leaves together and set fire to them. A number of cones had fallen from the pines above, and there was a mass of dry chaparral, so that I had no lack of fuel.

By the blaze I could see the nature of the place around me. I was standing on a platform much like the one from which I had descended. On one side was the sheer wall, on the other the precipice. I was hemmed in by prison walls.

I heaped on branches till the flames ran high and made a roaring sound.

The whole canyon was illuminated, and the tall pines shook like specters in the fantastic light. I stretched my hands toward the genial warmth, and felt that salvation was near, for my friends must see the light.

A crackling noise at a little distance drew my attention. Chaparral, cones, the pines themselves, were ablaze. I had set the canyon on fire. Dismay succeeded my short lived gleam of hope. In front was the chasm, behind the fire. I was two rods from the ledge, and the flames crept toward me. I moved forward.

This sudden and awful danger gave me a voice. I screamed wildly as the fire reached out long, adder-like tongues for me.

A voice above shouted to me.

"Quick, quick!" I cried, "or it's too late!"

The fire had driven me so near the edge that a step would have hurled me over. I felt the terrible calm that comes to one when hope is dead. I saw two snakes leap upward in the blaze and writhe about each other in agony.

"Catch this, and tie it under your arms," shouted a voice, and a rope fell at my feet.

I was saved; but never since have I cared for hunting. I was cured by the dying look of the white deer.—The Argonaut.

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Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too Frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Urination, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Prices.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Comiehan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Yanteouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Wide Awake, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture—receive scientific treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

CHAS HAYWARD'S

Funeral Director

and Embalmer.

Langley Street, Victoria.

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

MONTREAL.

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TERMS $7.00 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.

See Rand Bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.

RAND BROS. Victoria, B. C. feb14-D&W tf

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains FROM VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

☞ NO CHANGE OF CARS. ☜

Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has traveled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

☞ When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

G. A. CARLETON, D. R. MUNRO, Freight Agent. Ticket Agent

D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 6

Taking effect March 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver,

Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings,

Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria,

Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria,

Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island,

Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass

Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria,

Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass,

Thursday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

March 17, 1887.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for

AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,

WITHOUT CHANGE

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer

ALAMEDA.

April 8.....at 2 p. m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

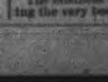
FOR HONOLULU.

The magnificent steamer "Australia," March 29.

☞ For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

nov26

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.



COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

City of New York.....March 24

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 15th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents. 204 4 San Francisco.

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

DOERING AND WHITE.

BEER A SPECIALTY. FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

FOR SALE.

The Victoria Dance, Dry Goods Business.

ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS, AND NOW DOING a profitable trade.

The undersigned wishing to retire, offers the well assorted Stock for Sale or Rent.

The brick Store, 22x20, with Square complete, can be leased for a term of years, also the brick Warehouse in the rear, with entrance from Broad Street.

WILLIAM DENBY,

Government St., Victoria, B. C.

The business will be carried on as usual affording the very best value for cash.

Notices.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.),

ASSESSMENT No. 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 6th day of April, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent and treated accordingly.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. A. MARGISON, Secretary.

Dated 17th March, 1887. mar18 1d

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

Lot No. 1234 and part of Lot No. 211 Victoria City.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATES of Title of William Reid, late of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned property, bearing date respectively the 3rd day of March, 1854, and the 22nd day of May, 1871, have been lost, and application has been made for duplicates of such Certificates: Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicates will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 5th March, 1887. mar5 1m

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Patrick Gannon, of the City of Vancouver, Butcher, has this day made an assignment of all his estate to the undersigned, for the general benefit of his creditors.

Creditors are requested to send particulars of their claims, without delay, to John Boultbee, Barrister, Vancouver, or to the Trustees.

JOHN RANKIN, WM. McINTOSH, } Trustees, Vancouver.

Dated 8th March, 1887. mar15 1w

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTing between D. R. Harris and G. Hargreaves as civil engineers under the name of Harris & Hargreaves, was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1887, since which date the business has been carried on by G. Hargreaves on his own account.

D. R. HARRIS, G. HARGREAVES.

Witness, J. E. MARTIN.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of the late George Grant Walker are requested to pay the same, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send them in to Donald Grant Walker, the Administrator.

THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Administrator.

Dated the 7th March, 1887. mar8

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Leiser upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886 MOSES LENZ. GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

"ALMOST"

Given Away for 12 Months, and Premium Thrown in.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION of 100,000 copies a month of the LADIES' DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, the publishers have decided to give a useful premium in addition to a years subscription of this able and instructive SIXTEEN PAGE MAGAZINE to any one sending 25c. before the 31st January. This Magazine is devoted to the interest of the ladies; it is full of instructions and general information combining selections from all the leading Magazines and Journals of Home and abroad with originals subjects pertaining to Domestic affairs and the advancement and welfare of the Ladies throughout America. It is the Cheapest and Best publication of the kind in Canada No Home should be without it, as every Miss, Maid and Mother will be delighted with its contents. Great inducements offered to those getting up Clubs. Men, Women, Boys, and Girls write for full particulars From one to five dollars a day can be added to regular income by getting subscribers for this indispensible Magazine. Every family will want it and will have it as soon as they see the first issue, which will be distributed at the end of January. Send 25c. at once and secure the premium and start with our first issue. Remember 50c. per annum is the regular subscription. The above offer holds good until the 31st January only.

Address ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager, STANSTEAD, P. Q. Stamps taken.

dec 30 D eod W

SAUSAGE SEASON

1886.

JULIUS BARRAN

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER.

Yates St., Next the Clarence.

I beg to notify my customers that I am now prepared to supply the TRADE with the very best Sausages of any kind. I make QUANTITIES of the BEST quality of Fresh Sausages. I use only the best quality of meat, and the finest and most expensive spices that I can procure, and with careful hands and most extensive and complete MACHINERY, I am able to supply the trade with a FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE at a moderate price. At the same time I do not pretend to compete with the poor stuff that is offered to the public by others in the trade who have not the facilities, do not use good material, are not clean and yet are able to make a good article. The good qualities of BARRAN'S SAUSAGES are known throughout the whole Province, and every one should give them a trial.

de18 JULIUS BARRAN.

Gareshe, Green & Co.

BANKERS

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency

Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers

San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

WARNING!

Occupants of houses should secure their Windows and Doors against Cold Drafts by ordering

Browne's Patent Metallite and Rubber Weather Strips

for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude

COLD DRAFTS,

Saving half your fuel; and DUST in Summer, saving your Carpets, Curtains and Furniture. RATTLING SASHES stopped. Windows can be raised or lowered as usual for ventilation. Have used the best of 18 YEARS on finest Private and Public Buildings in the principal Cities. Used on all DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS in the finest hotels and Europe and Warranted Good For Five Years.

For sale by JOHN P. ELWOOD, P.O. Box 34, Victoria, B. C. JOHN TEAGUE Architect.

The Hudson's Bay Company

ARE NOW SELLING FOR DELIVERY EX "VIOLA";

BRANDIES in Bulk--Bessiere's, Central Vineyard, United Vineyard, and Hennessy's.

Do. **Case**--Hennessy's, Martell's, Barnett's, Dubois and Bellot's.

GENEVA--DeKuyper's in hhds. quarter casks, red and green cases.

GIN, OLD TOM--Boord & Co.'s

RUM--Demerara and Jamaica, in quarter-casks, puncheons and cases.

WHISKY in Bulk--Islay, Loch Katrine, Campbeltown & Dunville's.

Do. **Cases**--Burke's, Dunville's, Jamieson's & Innishowen.

WINES--A full supply of Ports and Sherries from the most eminent shippers.

STOUT--Guinness' in stone and glass quarts and pints, bottled by the best firms.

Sole Agents for the "DUKE'S CAMEO" Cigarettes, and Lemp's Celebrated Lager Beer.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, March 19, 1887.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY—On the 9th inst., at Maldan Creek, Tracklens, Garnet Franklin, third son of Edward and Elizabeth Dougherty, aged two years and ten days.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The Geo. B. Starr to-day brought 180 sheep and 41 hogs for John Parker.

—The finest line of boots and shoes in B. C. just arrived at Geo. H. Maynard's.

—A full line of Burt's fine shoes just arrived at Geo. H. Maynard's Fort street, sole agent.

—DOMINION, MASON, and HAMLIN and ESTEY ORGANS for sale at M. W. WAITT & Co's Music Store.

—JULIUS BARRAN, Yates street, has imported a very fine lot of MEYE sausages from the Eastern States. Give him a call.

—Go to the ALBION MARBLE WORKS for monuments and grave stones at reasonable prices, Gordon street, in rear of Windsor Hotel. J. FISHER, proprietor.

—A practice social was held by Prof. Oliver's pupils in his dancing academy Denny's Hall, last night, which was largely attended.

—Although the trout fishing season is somewhat backward this year a large number of sports intend trying Prospect Lake to-morrow.

—WORKINGMEN—Note the difference; candidates give you cheap talk, ENSKINS cheap boots at the corner of Government and Johnson Sts.

—*The Leisure Hour* published at the High School yesterday was a very good edition, but still it did not come up to *The Girl's Own Paper*. What's the matter, boys?

—The party in charge of the dog train that brought the delayed letters across the blockade took two days to accomplish seventeen miles. He reports the slides more serious than is generally supposed.

—Consignees per Geo. E. Starr to-day: J. Parker, Hamm & M, A J Rowbotham, J Cunningham, J Finlayson, H Saunders, H B Co, W R & Co, Felt & Co, S J Pitts, S Leiser, Sam Clay, J W Moore, P Ettershank.

—The benefit at the Concordia last night for the crew of the wrecked sealer Rustler drew a large crowd. A splendid programme was rendered, and no doubt a fair sum of money was realized for the crew.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call.

—The steamship Sardonyx will be employed on the north coast route, and is announced to leave for Fort Simpson and way ports to-morrow. She will prove an excellent vessel for the route. Captain Meyer will be in command.

—A car load of merchandise reached this city yesterday afternoon via the Grand Trunk, the Albert Lea route and the Northern Pacific in 23 days from its date of shipment in Toronto. It was consigned to a well known firm on Government street.

—The ladies of St. John's Church Sewing Society will hold a "Jubilee Bazaar" some time in June next. Extensive preparations are being made and the ladies who have the affair in hand may be relied upon to make it a grand success.

—M. W. Waitt & Co. have the largest and best assorted stock of musical instruments and merchandise ever imported into the city. Pianos and organs of the best makes always on hand. The latest sheet music and music books kept and constantly arriving. Call and examine. H. KENT, Manager.

—Not only does D. W. Higgins, M. P. P., endorse the conduct of the government in giving employment to Chinese at Vancouver, at the expense of white labor, but he also employs a considerable band of the Mongolians in and around his private residence in this city, in laying out his grounds and other manual labor.

Non-Administration of Justice.

THE TIMES has repeatedly called the attention of the government to the fact that the murderers of Hilton and Kempt were still at large and that practically nothing had been done by the government to bring them to justice. By a telegram of yesterday it appears that Kapla, an Indian, arrested and in gaol for the crime, has been released from the Kootenay gaol by Chief Isidore and twenty-five armed Indians. Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, ex-M. P. P. for that district, is deserving of thanks for having carried the news to Donald. Nearly two years has passed since these two old British Columbians lost their lives while attempting to develope the resources of that district, and the government have not by any means taken such energetic steps in the matter as the people of Kootenay had a right to expect. When at last they have moved the machinery of the law, it is at a most injudicious time, as in winter but few men are in the mines of Southern Kootenay, consequently under such circumstances the Indians would be less deterred from doing what they appear to have been guilty of. Verily our government acts with wisdom!

A Vessel Wrecked.

Captain Warren, of the sealing schooner Anna Beck, reports a lumber-laden brig, believed to be the Wm. G. Irwin, ashore between Barclay and Clayoquot Sounds. The Indians found she had been abandoned by the crew, of whom nothing is known. The Indians saved most of the lumber, and the vessel is now completely broken up.

The Concordia.

Castelotti, a marvelous gymnast in "The Ladder of Life" and Miss Ida Wilson opened last night before a large audience. Beattie and Bentley, high kickers, Jessie Cargill, serio-comic and Billy Gilbert and Minnie Granger are as pleasing as ever.

The Delayed Mails.

On the Princess Louise last night there were a few sacks of mail matter—letters only—for the Victoria office. These embraced four days of the overdue mail, up to and including the 25th of February. During the morning there was a rush to the post office by our business men and others, all eager to hear from the outside world. No mails for the east have left the Victoria office now for over three weeks. The quantity of mail matter accumulated there is considerable. Many are sending their mails via the Sound and San Francisco by adhering the American as well as the Canadian requisite postage.

The Board of Trade of this city telegraphed the Postmaster-General, at Ottawa, on the subject. This was on the 10th. To this dispatch an answer was received here on the 18th. It was dated at Ottawa on the 14th, but was delayed in transit. The Board again telegraphed and this morning received a dispatch dated Ottawa the 17th, to the effect that the Postmaster General was unable to receive any assurance that the line of the Northern Pacific was open. From this it is to be inferred that no effort is to be made in the direction of sending the mails destined for this city, New Westminster, Vancouver, Nanaimo and other points, via the Northern Pacific route. If this be the decision arrived at by the Ottawa authorities, acting no doubt in conjunction with the C. P. R. officials, it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to raise the blockade with as little delay as possible. We believe no effort is being spared by the management to have the line cleared. Until this is accomplished the mails should be sent by special conveyance between the east and west end of the block and *vice versa*. Trade and commerce, to say nothing of the public convenience, is being seriously affected by this unfortunate occurence.

Death of the Oldest Pioneer.

Wm. Pottinger died at Hillside, this city, at 7 o'clock this morning, in the 73rd year of his age. Deceased was the oldest pioneer on the British Columbia coast. He came to York Factory, Hudson Bay, in the year 1834, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, crossing the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia river in the year 1837, and has remaind here ever since. He was a native of Westry Orkney Islands. While in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, he was a faithful, hard-working servant, and much liked by the officers under whom he served. After leaving the service of that company, about 1853, he entered the employ of Mr. John Work, of Hillside, with whose family he has remained ever since, in the capacity of gardener. Mr. R. Finlayson, himself the oldest resident of Victoria, informs us that the deceased was the oldest pioneer of the British Columbia coast, having resided at Fort Simpson for some time before Mr. Finlayson arrived in Victoria. A record of his times would be a complete history of our province from the day when it first emerged from the darkness of the past down to the present day.

Lively Legislators.

Mr. Bole correctly described the House on Thursday night, notwithstanding the protest of the temporary speaker, when he compared it to a bear-garden. Mr. Theo. Davie led off in desk slamming, followed by Hon. J. Robson and the member for Esquimalt. Mr. Ladner and the other opposition speakers took the interruptions good-humoredly, and the noises were discontinued when it was seen that they had the opposite effect to the one intended. Instead of stopping, they only retarded the debate. Towards midnight, when the fun grew fast and furious, one government member sang a song; another danced a breakdown to the lively air of "The Land o' the Leal," sung with much spirit by the member for Nanaimo, while still another from way back on the mainland vainly tried to walk on his hands down the center on neutral ground. The Speaker tried to look very stern but failed, and to preserve his character diligently consulted "May" to ascertain where the line should be drawn between uproarious disorder and strict parliamentary propriety. He has taken the question under advisement and will give a written decision before the adjournment.

Our Boy Journalists.

The last number of the *Leisure Hour*, (the paper edited by the boys of the High School) contains the following items:

Behead a girl's name and leave something that we boys expect to use before a great while. Ans.—Fraser.

On passing out of school we happened to glance into the girl's ante-room, where cloaks, hats, etc., could be seen on the floor. Everything was placed in a very disorderly manner. The room did certainly not present that tidy lady-like appearance one would expect from these young ladies, who come to school in costly garments and render the air redolent with *eau de Cologne* and other perfumes. Girls, we advise you to pay attention to the tidyness of your room, as well as to yourselves; and for an example of tidyness we refer you to the boys' hat room.

Why is there a defect in our culinary arrangements at school? Ans. Because there are two Butlers and two Bakers to one Kettle.

She Went South.

Amongst the passengers for San Francisco to-day by the Mexico was the divorced wife of Mr. J. J. Russell. It is stated that the money awarded her at the late trial was handed over a few days since. It is believed that a man employed in a livery stable on Pandora street accompanies her.

Lecture.

The Rev. D. Fraser will deliver a lecture in the schoolroom of the First Presbyterian Church, Pandora street, on Tuesday evening, March 22nd, beginning at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Work and win." Admission, 25 cents.

AT HALF-PRICE.

DIARIES FOR 1887.

Ladies' Pocket Diaries.
Gents' " "
Office Diaries.
Office Diaries with Custom Tariff.
All at half price—but them while they are going.

B. C. STATIONERY CO.,
Next door to I. O. I. Office.

"DON'T YOU WORRY."

How Shrewd Business Men have Solved a Great Problem.

"Is there a fatality among our prominent men" is a question we often ask. It is a question that perplexes our leading medical men, and they are at a loss to know how to answer it.

We sometimes think that if the physicians would give part of the energy to the consideration of this question that they give to combatting other schools of practice, it might be satisfactorily answered.

The fight of "isms" reminds us often of the quarrels of old Indian tribes, that were only happy when they were annihilating each other.

If Allopathy makes a discovery that promises good to the race, Homeopathy decides it and breaks down its influence. If Homeopathy makes a discovery that promises to be a boon to the race, Allopathy attacks it.

It is absurd that these schools should fancy that all of good is in their methods and none in any other.

Fortunately for the people, the merit which these "isms" will not recognize, is recognized by the public, and this public recognition, taking the form of a demand upon the medical profession, eventually compels it to recognize it.

Is it possible that the question has been answered by shrewd business men? A prominent man once said to an inquirer, who asked him how he got rich, "I got rich because I did things while other people were thinking about doing them." It seems to us that the public have recognized what this fatality is, and how it can be met, while the medical profession have been wrangling about it.

By a careful examination of insurance reports we find that there has been a sharp reform with reference to examinations, (and that no man can now get any amount of insurance who has the least development of kidney disorder,) because they find that sixty out of every hundred in this country do, either directly or indirectly, suffer from kidney disease. Hence, no reliable company will insure a man except after a rigid urinary examination.

This reminds us of a little instance which occurred a short time ago. A fellow editor was an applicant for a respectable amount of insurance. He was rejected on examination, because, unknown to himself, his kidneys were diseased. The shrewd agent, however, did not give up the case. He had an eye to business and to his commission, and said: "Don't you worry; you get a half dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure, take it according to directions and in about a month come around, and we will have another examination. I know you will find yourself all right and will get your policy."

The editor expressed surprise at the agent's faith, but the latter replied: "This point is a valuable one. Very many insurance agents all over the country, when they find a customer rejected for this cause, give similar advice, and eventually he gets the insurance."

What are we to infer from such circumstances? Have shrewd insurance men, as well as other shrewd business men, found the secret answer to the inquiry? Is it possible that our columns have been proclaiming, in the form of advertisements, what has proved a blessing in disguise to millions, and yet by many ignored as an advertisement?

In our files we find thousands of strong testimonials for Warner's safe cure, no two alike, which could not exist except upon a basis of truth; indeed, they are published under a guarantee of $5000 to any one who will disprove their correctness, and this offer has been standing, we are told, for more than four years.

Undoubtedly this article, which is simply dealing out justice, will be considered as an advertisement and be rejected by many as such.

We have not space nor time to discuss the proposition that a poor thing could not succeed to the extent that this great remedy has succeeded, could not become so popular without merit even if pushed by a Vanderbilt or an Astor.

Hence we take the liberty of telling our friends that it is a duty, that they owe to themselves to investigate the matter and reflect carefully, for the statements published are subject to the refutation of the entire world. None have refused them; on the contrary hundreds of thousands have believed them and proved them true, and in believing have found the highest measure of satisfaction, that which money cannot buy, and money cannot take away.

THE NEW CONVENT

Formally Re-opened To-day Before a Large Assemblage—Magnificent Singing by the Choir.

St. Ann's Convent, Humboldt street, after being enlarged by the addition of the old Catholic Church, was formally re-opened at 10 o'clock this morning by High Mass, conducted by the Rev. Fathers Verbeke, Jonkeau, Mandart and Van Nevel respectively officiating as Celebrant, Deacon, Sub-Deacon and Master of Ceremonies. The choir, composed of the Sisters and pupils, sang Mercadante's Grand Mass, and for the manner in which it was executed we feel great justice is due to Sister Lucie, the music teacher of the Convent, who also presided at the organ. The church has been remodelled and is inside simply beautiful. The organ, which is one of Bell & Co.'s, was furnished by the local agent, Lombard & Co., and is very highly spoken of by the Sisters on account of its variety of tones, power and sweetness. After the ceremonies were over the kind Sisters showed the visitors through the entire building, which is a model of comfort and cleanliness.

Remarkable Independence.

A surprising instance of independence is afforded in the *Colonist* this morning. The editor and proprietor of that paper, Mr. D. W. Higgins, as a member of the Legislature, has proposed to change the name of the city of Vancouver to Granville. Such a proposition, as a matter of course, is bound to raise a storm of opposition in the city named, and to escape from the indignation aroused the *Colonist* actually censures its editor, as follows:

"While giving that honorable gentleman (Higgins) credit for the great energy he has displayed in the interests of this city and of his constituents [modesty], we cannot but think that the motion, of which he has given notice, is more calculated to be productive of injury than otherwise."

The nominal proprietary questioning the conduct of the *bona fide* owner! The *Colonist* stating that a motion to be made by D. W. Higgins is calculated to be productive of injury! It would be an assurance of better things in the future were it not so transparent that a school boy can see through the subterfuge. Mr. Higgins, M. P. P., very probably wrote this remarkable article himself. What next?

Preparing for Alaskan Excursions.

The alterations and improvements of the steamer Olympian, leased by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for the Alaska route, are about completed at the Portland boneyard. They comprise the addition of sixty-eight staterooms, baths, etc. She will soon be taken to the dry dock at Esquimalt, and will be ready to begin her excursion trips to Sitka on April 20th, under command of Capt. Carroll.—*San Francisco Post.*

RETAIL—WHOLESALE RATES

We are now prepared to supply the public with any of the following articles at Wholesale Prices:

Boots & Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Toys, Crockery, Glassware, Garden Tools, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Agate Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Preserving Jars, Nickle & Plated Ware, Mirrors.

CHAS. RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET, OPPOSITE THE IRON CHURCH.

All Goods cased and put on board trains or steamers free of charge. feb28 12m

INTERIOR INFORMATION.

News from the Kamloops and Spallumcheen Districts.

Mr. J. R. Hull, of Kamloops, has returned from Okanagan, where he purchased 150 head of cattle, and drove them to his ranch. He says cattle will be dear this year.

We believe Mr. Lee is preparing plans for an English Church and parsonage, which will be built near Mr. Mara's residence, and for a boarding and day school under the auspices of the Church of England. A site for the latter has been secured above the Court House.

On Monday last Dr. Tunstall was called to Lytton to hold an inquest on a Chinaman, named Ah Sue, who died a day or two previous from the effects of a stab in the leg executed by a brother Celestial. The murderer used a long knife, and actually ripped open his opponent's leg, from the thigh to the calf. It is said that there was scarcely a quart of blood left in him when he died. The murderer was promptly arrested.

Mr. P. Carr has just returned from a two weeks visit to the Hot Springs at Harrison Lake. So great is the healing power of this water that some of the worst cases of scrofula, salt rheumatism, etc., have been completely cured in less than a week's time.

Mr. Geo. E. Laws, of the Columbia Milling Company, arrived in town on Sunday last. He was on his way to Spallumcheen, where the company are about to start business. Mr. Laws has been through the Eastern States and Canada, making arrangements for procuring the latest improved machinery for the new mill, which will be one of the best equipped roller mills on the coast. It is expected that it will be ready for use in May. Mr. Laws informs us that the company will place a steamer on the Spallumcheen river, which will make daily trips to Sicamous, where the C. P. R. will put in a side track for the accommodation of the company.

PERSONALS

Mr. W. R. Hall, of Calgary, is at the Driard.

Mr. B. Johnson, of Spence's Bridge, and Mr. Pearson, of Boston Bar, are at the Oriental.

Messrs. C. A. Chalmers and G. F. Gerwood, St. Paul, are registered at the Driard.

Capt. Cox and party who left this city on the 11th inst., for Boston and other points, reached St. Paul on the morning of the 17th. They were delayed several hours at Helena, Mon., in consequence of a wash out on the N. P. R., on the Little Missouri.

Mr. J. R. Hanson, a well-known nurseryman, returned to-day to the city. He will be a resident of this Province until next fall. He has started a fruit-growing ranch near Seattle.

Mr. Ogle, of the firm of Messrs. Ogle, Campbell & Co, New Westminster and Vancouver arrived by the Sound steamer to-day from the east. He came from St. Paul via the Northern Pacific. He has been absent about ten weeks, during which time he visited all the important trade and manufacturing cities of Eastern Canada and the States.

Passengers from Burrard Inlet last night by the Princess Louise: J Scott, F D Hennessy, H Giltner, J G McDonald, J L Middlebrook, H F Keefer, Miss Lind, Capt Spalding, R Hall, J N Stirton, Judge Vowell, Supt Royeraft and 18 Constables.

Passengers by the Geo. E. Starr to-day: P Friedman, E Ogle, H V Boyd, H J Hoyt, J King, J B Hauson, R Battie, A Cuvreau, J A Loomis, G B Ramsay, W Wing, B King, F A Bell, A Jack, Mitchell, J M Ashton R S Wise, Ettershank J Faiks.

No Room for Them Here.

The action of His Worship Mayor Fell, in refusing to be made a tool of by a designing ring to vote away the peoples' money by a ballot vote is universally approved of. As well might the Provincial Legislature, the Parliament or Senate of Canada be asked to vote by ballot as our City Council. They are the trustees of the people and the electors have a perfect right to know how each councilor records his vote. There is no room in Victoria for miniature "bossism" and this Councillor Higgins must be aware of ere this. Victoria is not a New York or a London—a fertile field for schemers who desire to conceal their actions by a ballot vote!

Cruelty to Animals.

An old gray horse, attached to a milk cart, and driven by a boy, fell down from sheer exhaustion at the corner of Government and Fort streets this forenoon. The poor animal was so thin, from hard driving and want of food, that its bones almost protruded through the skin. A large crowd collected and comments on the brutality of the owner were freely indulged in. There should be a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and deal with cases of this kind.

Cariboo Election.

Up to the hour of going to press the returns received from the above district give Mr. Reid a total vote of 115 to Mr. Ferguson's 81. There are still several places to hear from. Mr. Reid's election is conceded.

A later dispatch has been received in the city, to the effect that Mr. Ferguson has a majority of 42, with all places heard from.

Beecher on Repentance.

Beecher's last sermon in Plymouth Church Brooklyn, was on "Repentance." In the course of his address he said: It is repentance when a man abandons the whole realm of passion and animalism that are inconsistent with true manhood. The process is largely one of education. If there be no other way of holding men let it be in fear, but it is the worst form of motive. Man with a low basilar experience begins with the conversion at the bottom. He stops fighting and he begins to stop lying as much as his business will allow him. By-and-by he will get glimpses of higher life, but it will be slow in its developments. Now, that is a rapid imperfect conversion, but it is good foundation to begin on. The boisterousness of sin will develop itself upon a nerve that had no vibration in it at the beginning.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 240 acres of pastoral land on Salt Spring Island, North; being all that portion of Long Point, on Ganges Harbor, south of the pre-emption of R. J. Norton, and about 1 mile from same, more or less. JOHN SOUTON

3rd March, 1887. mar9 law 6w

NEW TO-DAY.

An Exceptionally Large Assortment of

TRUNKS AND VALISES

NOW OPENING AT THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE,

YATES STREET. mar16

FOR SALE,

And now on view over J. H. Baker's Bon Marche, next to Colonist building, Government st.,

Statues and Statuettes,

By the Celebrated Firm of BRUCIANNI & CO.,

Formatori and Modellers to the British Museum and Royal Academy of Arts, London, Eng.

Anatomical Statue of Man.
Do. do. Horse.
Bust of Voltaire.
Bust of Venus de Milo.
Bust of Homer.
Bust of Laughing Fawn.
Head of Julius Cæsar.
Figure of a Lion.
Groups of Fruits.
Heads of Goat, Lion, Cow, Ram and Horse.
Foot of Farnese Hercules.
Four sections of David's face.
Section of Frieze Erectheum.
Small Acanthus scroll.
Rosette from the Capitol.
Capitol from the Temple Church.
Section of the Madeleine Pilaster.
Egg Plant, portion of the Great Gates.
Six small Crucifixes.

mar16-12m DANIELL & CO.

Flour, Butter, Cheese.

The undersigned have on sale:

Ogilvie's Patent & Strong Bakers' Flour.
Saanich Extra Family Flour.
Saanich Bran.
Eastern Butter and Cheese, and all kinds of Produce.

AGENTS for the Oxford Soap Works.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
YATES STREET.
mar9 1m

WARNING!

All persons are hereby informed that James' Bay Bridge Will be closed until further notice.

Persons passing the Barricade at either end will do so at their own risk, and are liable to be prosecuted.

By order,
P. LEECH,
Victoria, February 24th, 1887. City Surveyor.

A 'BUS

Will run between the ends of

James Bay Bridge,

Making the circuit of the bridge continuously

From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day

During construction.

FARE:

Four Tickets for 10 Cents,

to be had of the Drivers.

Victoria, February 24th, 1887. feb 24

STEAM TO ALBERNI.

THE STEAMER "WOODSIDE"

Will sail for the above ports

On Thursday, the 24th inst.,

From the C. P. N. Co.'s wharf, carrying freight and passengers, and should inducements offer will run regularly twice a month.

App y to Capt. Trenchard on board, or H. SAUNDERS, Johnson Street.

mar18 6t

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBscribers will be held on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m. at the City Hall to receive the report of the Board of Directors for the past year and elect Directors for the present year.

WM. H. CHUDLEY,
Victoria, B. C., Hon. Sec'y
15th March, '87. mar17

Closing Out Sale

THE STOCK OF THE

QUEEN BOOT & SHOE STORE

Will be Sold for the next Four Weeks

AT A HEAVY REDUCTION,

TO CLOSE OUT THE SAME.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

fe-19 1m

THIRTEEN CASES

BURT'S FINE BOOTS & SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY.

--ALSO,--

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street,

SOLE AGENT.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. A. GREGG & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

Have Removed to the premises lately occupied by the Queen's Hotel, YATES STREET, where they hope to see all their old friends and Customers.

A New Stock of Imported Woollens

Just opened. An Inspection of our Stock is solicited.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale. Terms Cash.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

feb11

WE WANT To Catch Your Eye!

And bring to your notice our Splendid Stock of

PANTS

ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

500 PAIRS TO CHOOSE FROM.

MECHANICS'

CLOTHING STORE,

48 JOHNSON STREET.

mar14

Potatoes, Oats, Hay AND BRAN.

50 tons Choice Table Potatoes.
70 tons of Bright Clean Oats, a splendid lot.
Upland Hay, a superior article
Chop Feed, Bran, &c.

TO BE SOLD AT THE

OLD FEED STORE,

S. CLAY'S,

Corner of Douglas & Johnson Sts.

mar16 1m

If you want to replace the Plants lost last Winter, send to me.

10 House Plants, by Mail, $1.
10 Hardy Plants, do., $1.
25 packets Flower Seeds, $1.

I have the most complete stock of Flowering & Ornamental Plants IN THE PROVINCE.

FORGET-ME-NOT!

G. A. McTAVISH,
Seed-grower and Florist, North Saanich.
Catalogues may be obtained from my Agents, Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf, Yates st. mar16 1m

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 10

White Shirts,

COLLARS & CUFFS

We are just in receipt of a Full Line of the above mentioned Goods from the best Manufacturers in Troy.

A Good White Shirt for - - - $0 75

Heavy Shirt, Linen Bosom, reinforced with Cuffs, for - - $1 00

Fine Shirt, with small Cuffs, for - - $1 25

The Best Shirt in the Town for - - $1 75

Argyle House

CLARENCE BLOCK,

Douglas Street.

Wm. O'Reilly,

MANAGER.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

mar15 DAW tm

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names entered in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

E. MALLANDAINE,
E. T. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar12